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No. 46, Vol. 1, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, March 22, 1842. Old Series, No. 5, Vol. 9.

POPULAR TALES.

From Graham's Magazine.

DESCENT INTO THE MAELSTROM.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

We had now reached the summit of the loftiest crag. For some minutes the old man seemed too much exhausted to speak.

"Not long ago," said he, at length, "and I could have guided you on this route as well as any of my sons; but, about three years past, there happened to me an event such as never happened to mortal man—or at least such as no man ever survived to tell of—and the six hours of deadly terror which I then endured have broken me up, body and soul. You suppose me a *very* old man—but I am not. It took less than a single day to change these hairs from a jetty black to white, to weaken my limbs, and to unstring my nerves, so that I tremble at the least exertion, and am frightened at a shadow. Do you know I can scarcely look over this little cliff without getting giddy?"

The "little cliff," upon whose edge he had so carelessly thrown himself down to rest, that the weightier portion of his body hung over it, while he was only kept from falling by the tenure of his elbow on its extreme and slipery edge—this "little cliff" arose, a sheer unobstructed precipice of black shining rock, some fifteen or sixteen hundred feet from the world of crags beneath us. No consideration could have tempted me to within half a dozen yards of its brink. In truth, so deeply was I excited by the perilous position of my companion, that I fell at full length upon the ground, clung to the shrubs around me, and dared not even glance upward at the sky—while I struggled to divest myself of the idea that the very foundations of the mountain were in danger from the fury of the winds. It was long before I could reason myself into sufficient courage to set up and look into the distance.

"You must get over these fancies," said the guide, "for I have brought you here that you might have the best possible view of the scene of that event I mentioned—and to tell you the whole story with the spot just under your eye."

"We are now," he continued, in that particularising manner which distinguished him—"we are now close upon the Norwegian coast—in the sixty-eight degree of latitude—in the great province of Norland—and in the dreary district of Lofoden. The mountain upon whose top we sit is Helseggen, the Cloudy. Now raise yourself up a little higher—hold on to the grass if you feel giddy—so—and look out beyond the belt of vapor beneath us into the sea."

I looked dizzily, and beheld a wide expanse of ocean, whose waters wore so inky a hue as to bring at once to the mind the Nubian Geographer's account of the *Mare Tenebrarum*. A panorama more deplorably desolate no human imagination can conceive. To the right and left, as far as the eye could reach, there lay outstretched, like ramparts of the world, lines of horridly black and beetling cliffs, whose character of irredeemable gloom was but the more forcibly illustrated by the surf which reared high up against its white and ghastly crest, howling and shrieking forever. Just opposite the promontory upon whose apex we were placed, and at the distance of some five or six miles out at sea, there was visible a small, bleak looking island; or, more properly, its position was discernable through the wilderness of surge in which it was enveloped.—About two miles nearer the land, arose another of smaller size, hideously craggy and barren, and encompassed at various intervals by a cluster of dark rocks.

The appearance of the ocean, in the space between the more distant island and the shore, had something very unusual about it. Although, at the time, so strong a gale was blowing landward that a brig lay to in the offing under a double-reefed trysail, and constantly plunged her whole hull out of sight, still there was here nothing like a regular swell, but only a short, quick, angry cross-dashing of water in every direction—as well in the teeth of the wind as otherwise. Of foam there was little, except in the immediate vicinity of the rocks.

"The island in the distance," resumed the old man, "is called by the Norwegians, Vurrgh.—The one midway is Moskoe. That a mile to the northward is Ambaaren. Yonder are Islesen, Hotholm, Kieldhelm, Suarven, and Buckholm. Farther off—between Moskoe and Vurrgh—are Otterholm, Flimen, Sandflesen and Stockholm These are the true names of the places, but why it has been thought necessary to name them at all, is more than either you or I can understand. Do you hear any thing? Do you see any change in the water?"

We had now been about ten minutes upon the top of Helseggen, to which we had ascended from the interior of Lofoden, so that we had caught no glimpse of the sea until it had burst upon us from the summit. As the old man spoke, I became aware of a loud and gradually increasing sound, like the moaning of a vast herd of buffaloes upon an American prairie; and at the same moment I perceived that what seamen term the *chopping* character of the ocean beneath us was rapidly changing into a current which set to the eastward. Even while I gazed, this current acquired a monstrous velocity. Each moment added to its speed—to its headlong impetuosity.—In five minutes the whole sea, as far as Vurrgh, was lashed in ungovernable fury; but it was between Moskoe and the coast that the main uproar held its sway. Here the vast bed of the waters, seamed and scarred into a thousand conflicting channels, burst suddenly into phrensied convulsion—heaving, boiling, hissing—gyrating in gigantic and innumerable vortices, and all whirling and plunging on to the eastward with a rapidity which water never elsewhere assumes except in precipitous descents.

In a few moments more, there came over the scene another radical alteration. The general surface grew somewhat more smooth, and the whirlpools, one by one, disappeared, while prodigious streaks of foam become apparent where none had been seen before. These streaks, at length, spreading out to a great distance, and entering into combination, took unto themselves the gyratory motion of the subsided vortices, and seemed to form the germ of another more vast. Suddenly—very suddenly—this assumed a distinct and definite existence, in a circle of more than a mile in diameter. The edge of the whirl was represented by a broad belt of gleaming spray—but no particle of this slipped into the mouth of the terrific funnel, whose interior, was as far as the eye could fathom it, was a smooth, shining, and jet black wall of water, inclined to the horizon at an angle of some forty-five degrees, speeding dizzily round and round with a swaying and sweltering motion, and sending forth to the winds an appalling voice, half shriek, half roar, such as not even the mighty cataract of Niagara ever lifts up in its agony to Heaven.

The mountain trembled to its very base, and the rock rocked. I threw myself upon my face, and clung to the scant herbage in an excess of nervous agitation.

"This," said I at length, to the old man—"this *can* be nothing else than the great whirlpool of the Maelstrom."

"So it is sometimes termed," said he. "We Norwegians call it the Moskoestrom, from the island of Moskoe in the midway."

The ordinary accounts of its vortex had by no means prepared me for what I saw. That of Jonas Ramus, which is, perhaps, the most circumstantial of any, cannot impart the faintest conception either of the magnificence, or of the horror of the scene—or of the wild bewildering sense of *the novel* which confounds the beholder. I am not sure from what point of view the writer in question surveyed it—nor at what time—but it could neither have been from the summit of Helseggen, nor during a storm. There some passages of his description, nevertheless, although their effect is exceedingly feeble in conveying an impression of the spectable.

"Between Lofoden and Moskoe," he says, "the depth of the water is between thirty-six and forty fathoms; but on the other side towards Ver, (Vurrgh,) this depth decreases so as not to afford a convenient passage for a vessel, without the risk of splitting on the rocks, which happens even in the calmest weather. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea, is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracts; the noise being heard several leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquility are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and in calm weather, and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning.—When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it. Boats, yachts, and ships have been carried away by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence; and then it is impossible to describe their howlings and bellowings in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. A bear, once attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, was caught by the stream and borne down, while he roared terribly, so as to be heard on shore.—Large stocks of firs and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew upon them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to a fro. This stream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the sea—it being constantly high and low water six hours. In the year 1645, early in the morning of Sexagesima Sunday, it raged with such noise and impetuosity that the very stones of the houses on the coast fell to the ground."

In regard to the depth of the water, I could not see how this could have been ascertained in the immediate vicinty of the vortex. The "forty fathoms" must have reference only to portions of the channel close upon the shore either of Moskoe or Lofoden. The depth in the centre of the Moskoe-strom must be immeasurably greater; and no better proof of this fact is necessary than can be obtained from even the sidelong glance into the abyss of the whirl which may be had from the highest crag of Helseggen. Looking down from this pinnacle upon the howling Phlegethon below, I could not help smiling at the simplicity with which the honest Jonas Ramus records, as a matter difficult of belief, the anecdotes of the whales and the bears; for it appeared to me, in fact, a self-evident thing that the largest ship of the line in existence, coming within the influence of that deadly attraction, could resist it as little as a feather the hurricane, and must disappear bodily and at once.

The attempts to account for the phenomenon—some of which, I remember, seemed to me sufficiently plausable in perusal—now wore a very different and unsatisfactory aspect. The idea generally received is that this, as well as three smaller vortices among the Ferroe Islands, "have no other cause than the collision of waves rising and falling, at flux and reflux, against a ridge of rocks and shelves, which confines the water so that it precipitates itself like a cataract; and thus the higher the flood rises, the deeper must the fall be, and the natural result of all is a whirlpool or vortex, the prodigious suction of which is sufficiently known by lesser experiments." These are the words of the Encyclopædia Britannica.—Kirchir and others imagine that in the centre of the channel of the Maelstrom is an abyss penetrating the globe, and issuing in some very remote part—the Gulf of Bothnia being somewhat decidedly named in one instance. The opinion, idle in itself, was the one to which, as I gazed, my imagination most rapidly assented; and, mentioning it to the guide, I was rather surprised to hear him say that, although it was the view almost universally entertained of the subject by the Norwegians, it nevertheless was not his own.—As to the former notion, he confessed his inability to comprehend it; and here I agreed with him—for, however conclussive on paper, it becomes altogether unintelligible, and even absurd, amid the thunder of the abyss.

"You have had a good look at the whirl now," said the old man, "and if you will creep round this crag, so as to get in its lee, and deaden the roar of the water, I will tell you a story that will convince you that I know something of the Moskoe-strom."

I placed myself as desired, and he proceeded.

"Myself and my two brothers once owned a schooner-rigged smack of about seventy tons burthen, with which we were in the habit of fishing among the islands beyond the Moskoe—near to Vurragh. In all violent eddies at sea there is good fishing, at proper opportunites, if one has only the courage to attempt it; but among the whole of the Lofoden coastmen, we three were the only ones who made a regular business of going out to the islands, as I tell you. The usual grounds are a great way lower down to the southward. There fish can be got at all hours without much risk, and therefore these places are perferred. The choice spots over here among the rocks, however, not only yield the finest variety, but in a far greater abundance; so that we often got in a single day what the more timid of the craft could not scrape together in a week. In fact, we made it a matter of desperate speculation—the risk of life standing instead of labor, and courage answering for capital.

"We kept the smack in a cove about five miles higher up the coast than this; and it was our practice, in fine weather, to take advantage of the fifteen minutes' slack to push across the main channel of the Moskoe-strom, far above the pool, and then drop down upon anchorage somewhere near Otterholm, or Sandflesen, where the eddies are not so violent as elsewhere. Here we used to remain until nearly time for slack water again, when we weighed and made sail for home We never set out upon an expedition without a steady side wind for going or coming—one that we felt sure would not fail us before our return—and we seldom made a mis-calculation upon this point. Twice, during six years, we were forced to stay all night at anchor, on account of a dead calm, which is a rare thing indeed just about here; and once we had to remain on the grounds nearly a week, starving to death, owing to a gale which blew up shortly after our arrival, and made the channel too boisterous to be thought of. Upon this occasion we should have been driven out to sea in spite of every thing, (for the whirlpools threw us round and round so violently, that at length we fouled our anchor and dragged it,) if it had not been that we drifted into one of the innumerable cross currents—here to-day and gone to-morrow—which drove us under the lee of Flimen, where, by good luck, we brought up.

"I could not tell you the twentieth part of the difficulties we encountered "on the grounds"—it is a bad spot to be in even in good weather—but we made shift always to run the gauntlet of the Moskoe-strom itself without accident—although at times my heart has been in my mouth when we happened to be a minute or so behind or before the slack. The wind sometimes was not so strong as we thought it at starting, and then we made rather less way than we could wish, while the current rendered the smack unmanageable. My eldest brother had a son eighteen years old, and I had two stout boys of my own. These would have been of great assistance at such times in using sweeps, as well as afterwards in fishing but, somehow, although we ran the risk ourselves, we had not the heart to let the young ones get into danger—for, after all is said and done, it *was* a horrible danger, and that is the truth.

"It is now within a few days of three years since what I am going to tell you occurred. It was on the 10th day of July, 18—, a day which the people of this part of the world will never forget—for it was one in which blew the most terrible hurricane that ever came out of the heavens. And yet all the morning, and indeed until late in the afternoon, there was a gentle and steady breeze from the southwest, while the sun shone brightly, so that the oldest seaman among us could not have foreseen what was to follow.

"The three of us—my two brothers and myself—had crossed over to the islands about 2 o'clock P. M. and had soon nearly loaded the smack with fine fish, which, we all remarked, were more plenty that day than we had ever known them. It was just seven, *by my watch*, when we weighed and started for home, so as to make the worst of the Strom at slack water, which we knew would be at eight.

"We set out with a fresh wind on our starboard quarter, and for some time spanked along at a great rate, never dreaming of danger, for indeed we saw not the slightest reason to apprehend it All at once we were taken aback by a breeze from Helseggen. This was most unusual—something that had never happened to us before, and I began to feel a little uneasy without exactly knowing why. We put the boat on the wind, but could make no headway at all for the eddies, and I was upon the point of proposing to return to the anchorage, when, looking astern, we saw the whole horizon covered with a singular copper-colored cloud that rose with the most amazing velocity.

"In the meantime the breeze that had headed us off fell away, and we were dead becalmed, drifting about in every direction. This state of things, however, did not last long enough to give us time to think about it. In less than a minute the storm was upon us—in less than two the sky was entirely overcast—and what with this and the driving spray, it became suddenly so dark that we could not see each other in the smack.

"Such a hurricane as then blew it is folly to attempt describing. The oldest seamen in Norway never experienced any thing like. We had let our sails go by the run before it cleverly took us; but at the first puff both our masts went by the board as if they had been sawed off—the mainmast taking with it my youngest brother, who had lashed himself to it for safety.

"Our boat was the lightest feather of a thing that ever sat upon water. It had a complete flush deck, with only a small hatch near the bow, and this hatch it had always been our custom to batten down when about to cross the Strom, by way of precaution against the chopping seas. But for this circumstance we should have foundered at once—for we lay entirely buried for some moments. How my elder brother escaped destruction I cannot say, for I never had an opportunity of ascertaining. For my part, as soon as I had let the foresail run, I threw myself flat on deck, with my feet against the narrow gunwale of the bow, and with my hands grasping a ring-bolt near the foot of the foremast. It was mere instinct that prompted me to do this—which was undoubtedly the very best thing I could have done—for I was too much flurried to think.

"For some moments we were completely deluged, as I say, and all this time I held my breath, and clung to the bolt. When I could stand it no longer I raised myself upon my knees, still keeping hold with my hands, and thus got my head clear. Presently our little boat gave herself a shake, just as a dog does in coming out of the water, and thus rid herself, in some measure, of the seas. I was now trying to get the better of the stupor that had come over me, and to collect my senses so as to see what was to be done, when I felt somebody grasp my arm. It was my elder brother, and my heart leaped for joy, for I had made sure that he was overboard—but the next moment all this joy was turned into horror—for he put his mouth close to my ear, and screamed out the word '*Moskoe-strom!*'

"No one will ever know what my feelings were at that moment. I shook from head to foot as if I had had the most violent fit of the ague. I knew what he meant by that one word well enough—I knew what he wished to make me understand. With the wind that now drove us on, we were bound for the whirl of the Strom, and nothing could save us!

"You perceive that in crossing the Strom *channel*, we always went a long way up above the whirl in the calmest weather, and then had to wait and watch carefully for the slack—but now we were driving right into the pool itself, and in such a hurricane as this! 'To be sure,' I thought, 'we shall get there just about the slack—there is some little hope in that'—but in the next moment I cursed myself for being so great a fool as to dream of hope at all. I knew very well that we were doomed, had we been ten times a ninety-gun ship.

"By this time the first fury of the tempest had spent itself, or perhaps we did not feel it so much, as we scudded before it, but at all events the seas, which at first had been kept down by the wind, and lay flat and frothing, now got into absolute mountains. A singular change, too, had come over the heavens. Around in every direction it was still as black as pitch, but nearly overhead there burst out, all at once, a circular rift of clear sky—as clear as I ever saw—and of a deep bright blue—and through it there blazed forth the full moon with a lustre that I never before knew her to wear. She lit up every thing about us with the greatest distinctness—but, oh God, what a scene it was to light up!

"I now made one or two attempts to speak to my brother—but, in some manner which I could not understand, the din had so increased that I could not make him hear a single word, although I screamed at the top of my voice in his ear. Presently he shook his head, looking as pale as death, and held up one of his fingers as if to say '*listen!*'

"At first I could not make out what he meant—but soon a hideous thought flashed upon me. I dragged my watch from its fob—it was not going. I glanced at its face by the moonlight, and then burst into tears as I flung it far away into the ocean *It had run down at seven o'clock! We were behind the time of the slack, and the whirl of the Strom was in full fury!*

"When a boat is well built, properly trimmed, and not deep laden, the waves in a strong gale, when she is going large, seem always to slip from beneath her—which appears very strange to a landsman—and this is what is called *riding*, in sea phrase. Well, so far we had ridden the swells very cleverly; but presently a gigantic sea happened to take us right under the counter, and bore us with it as it rose—up—up—as if into the sky. I would not have believed that any wave could rise so high. And then down we came with a sweep, a slide, and a plunge, that made me feel sick and dizzy, as if I was falling from some lofty mountain-top in a dream. But while we were up I had thrown a quick glance around—and that one glance was all sufficient. I saw our exact position in a minute. The Moskoe-strom whirlpool was about a quarter of a mile dead ahead—but no more like the every-day Moskoe-strom, than a millrace is like the whirl as you now see it. If I had not known where we were, and what we had to expect, I should not have recognised the place at all. As it was, I involuntarily closed my eyes with horror. The lids clenched themselves together as if in a spasm

"It could not have been more than two minutes afterward until we suddenly felt the waves subside, and were enveloped in a wilderness of foam. The boat made a sharp half turn to larboard, and then shot off in its new direction like a thunderbolt. At the same moment the noise of the water was completely drowned in a kind of a shrill shriek—such a sound as you might imagine given out by the waste-pipes of many thousand steam-vessels, letting off their steam all together. We were now in a belt of surf that always surrounds the whirl, and I thought of course that another moment would plunge us into the abyss—down which we could only see indistinctly on account of the amazing velocity with which we were borne along. The boat did not seem to sink into the water at all, but to skim like an air-bubble upon the surface of the surge. Her starboard side was next the whirl, and on the larboard arose the world of ocean we had left. It stood like a huge writhing wall between us and the horizon.

"It may appear strange, but now, when we were in the very jaws of the gulf, I felt more composed than when we were only approaching it. Having made up my mind to hope no more, I got rid of a great deal of that terror which unmanned me at first. I suppose it was despair that strung my nerves.

"It may look like boasting—but what I tell you is truth—I began to suspect how magnificent a thing it was to die in such a manner, and how foolish it was in me to think of so paltry a consideration as my own individual life, in view of so wonderful a manifestation of God's power. I do believe that I blushed with shame when this idea crossed my mind. After a little while I became possessed with the keenest curiosity about the whirl itself. I positively felt a *wish* to explore its depths, even at the sacrifice I was going to make; and my principal grief was that I should never be able to tell my old companions on shore about the mysteries I should see.—These, no doubt, were singular fancies to occupy a man's mind in such extremity—and I have often thought since, that the revolutions of the boat around the pool might have rendered me a little light-headed.

"There was another circumstance which tended to restore my self-possession; and this was the cessation of the wind, which could not reach us in our present situation—for, as you saw yourself, the belt of surf is considerably lower than the general bed of the ocean, and this latter now towered above us, a high, black, mountainous ridge. If you have never been at sea in a heavy gale you can form no idea of the confusion of mind occasioned by the wind and spray together. They blind, deafen, and strangle you, and take away all power of action or reflection. But we were now, in a great measure rid of these annoyances—just as death-condemned felons in prison are allowed petty indulgences, forbidden them while their doom is yet uncertain.

"How often we made the circuit of the belt it is impossible to say. We careered round and round for perhaps an hour, flying rather than floating, getting gradually more and more into the middle of the surge, and then nearer to its horrible inner edge. All this time I had never let go of the ring-bolt. My brother was standing at the stern, holding on to a small empty water cask which had been securely lashed aft under the coop of the counter, and was the only thing on deck that had been swept overboard when the gale first took us. As we approached the brink of the pit he let go his hold upon this, and made for the ring, from which, in the agony of his terror, he endeavored to force my hands, as it was not large enough to afford us both a secure grasp. I never felt deeper grief than when I saw him attempt this act—although I knew he was a madman when he did it—a raving maniac through sheer fright. I did not care, however, to contest the point with him. I knew it could make no difference whether either of us held on at all; so I let him have the bolt, and went, myself, astern to the cask. This there was no great difficulty in doing; for the smack flew round steadily enough, and upon an even keel—only swaying to and fro, with the immense sweeps and swelters of the whirl. Scarcely had I secured my new position, when we gave a wild lurch to starboard, and rushed headlong into the abyss. I muttered a hurried prayer to God, and thought all was over.

"As I felt the sickening sweep of the descent, I had instinctively tightened my hold upon the barrel, and closed my eyes. For some seconds I dared not open them—while I expected instant destruction, and wondered that I was not already in my death-struggles in the whirl. But moment after moment elapsed. I still lived. The sense of falling had ceased; and the motion of the vessel seemed much as it had been before, while in the belt of foam, with the exception that she now lay more along. I took courage, and looked once again upon the scene.

"Never shall I forget the sensations of awe, horror, and animation with which I gazed about me. The boat appeared to be hanging, as if by magic, midway down, upon the interior surface of a funnel prodigious in circumference, immeasurable in depth, and whose perfectly smooth sides might have been mistaken for ebony, but for the bewildering rapidity with which they spun around, and for the gleaming and ghastly radience they shot forth as the rays of the full moon, from that circular rift amid the clouds which I have already described, streamed in a flood of golden glory along the black walls, and far away down into the inmost recesses of the abyss.

"At first I was too much confused to observe anything accurately. The general burst of terrific grandeur was all that I beheld. When I recovered myself a little, however, my gaze fell instinctively downward. In this direction I was able to obtain an unobstructed view, from the manner in which the smack hung on the inclined surface of the pool. She was quite upon an even keel—that is to say, her deck lay in a plane parallel with that of the water—but this latter sloped at an angle of more than forty-five degrees, so that we seemed to be lying upon our beam-ends. I could not help observing, nevertheless, that I had scarcely more difficulty in maintaining my hold and footing in this situation, than if we had been upon a dead level; and this, I suppose, was owing to the speed at which we revolved.

"The rays of the moon seemed to search the very bottom of the profound gulf: but still I could make out nothing distinctly, on account of a thick mist in which everything there was enveloped, and over which there hung a magnificent rainbow, like that narrow and tottering bridge which Mussulmen say is the only pathway between Time and Eternity. This mist, or spray, was no doubt occasioned by the clashing of the

great walls of the funnel, as they all met together at the bottom—but the yell that went up to the Heavens from out of that mist, I will not attempt to describe.

"Our first slide into the abyss itself, from the belt of foam above, had carried us a great distance down the slope; but our father descent was by no means proportionate. Round and round we swept—not with any uniform movement—but in dizzying swings and jerks, that sent us sometimes only a few hundred yards—sometimes nearly the complete circuit of the whirl. Our progress downward, at each revolution, was very perceptible, but slow.

"Looking about me upon the wide waste of liquid ebony on which we were thus borne, I perceived that our boat was not the only object in the embrace of the whirl. Both above and below us were visible fragments of vessels, large masses of building timber and trunks of trees, with many smaller articles, such as pieces of house furniture, broken boxes, barrels and staves. I have already described the unnatural curiosity which had taken the place of my original terrors. It appeared to grow upon me as I drew nearer and nearer to my dreadful doom. I now began to watch, with a strange interest, the numerous things that floated in our company. I *must* have been delirious—for I even sought *amusement* in speculating upon the relative velocities of their several descents toward the foam below. 'This fir tree,' I found myself at one time saying, 'will certainly be the next thing that takes the awful plunge and disappears,'—and then I was disappointed to find that the wreck of a Dutch merchant ship overtook it and went down before.—At length, after making several guessess of this nature, and being deceived in all—this fact—the fact of my invariable miscalculation—set me upon a train of reflection that made my limbs again tremble, and my heart beat heavily once more.

"It was not a new terror that thus affected me—but the dawn of a more exciting *hope*. This hope arose partly from memory, and partly from present observation. I called to mind the great variety of buoyant matter that strewed the coast of Lofoden, having been absorbed and thrown forth by the Moskoe-strom. By far the greater number of the articles were shattered in the most extraordinary way—so chafed and roughened as to have the appearance of being stuck full of splinters—but then I distinctly recollected that there were *some* of them which were not disfigured at all. Now I could not account for this difference except by supposing that the roughened fragments were the only ones which had been *completely absorbed*—that the others had entered the whirl at so late a period of the tide, or, for some reason, had descended so slowly after entering, that they did not reach the bottom before the turn of the flood came, or of the ebb, as the case might be. I conceived it possible, in either instance, that they might thus be whirled up again to the level of the ocean, without undergoing the fate of those which had been drawn in more early, or absorbed more rapidly. I made, also, three important observations. The first was, that, as a general rule, the larger the bodies were, the more rapid their descent—the second, that, between two masses of equal extent, the one spherical, and the other *of any shape*, the superiority in speed was with the sphere—the third, that, between two masses of equal size, the one cylindrical, and the other of any other shape, the cylinder was absorbed the more slowly. Since my escape, I have had several conversations on this subject with an old school-master of the district; and it was from him that I learned the use of the words 'cylinder' and 'sphere.' He explained to me—although I have forgotten the explanation—how what I observed was, in fact, the natural consequence of the forms of the floating fragments—and showed me how it happened that a cylinder, swimming in a vortex, offered more resistance to its suction, and was drawn in with greater difficulty than an equally bulky body, of any form whatever.

"There was one startling circumstance which went a great way in enforcing these observations, and rendering me anxious to turn them to account, and this was that, at every revolution, we passed something like a barrel, or else the yard or the mast of a vessel, while many of these things, which had been on our level when I first opened my eyes upon the wonders of the whirlpool, were now high up above us, and seemed to have moved but little from their original station. I no longer hesitated what to do. I resolved to lash myself securely to the water-cask upon which I now held, to cut it loose from the counter, and to throw myself with it into the water. I attracted my brother's attention by signs, pointed to the floating barrels that came near us, and did everything in my power to make him understand what I was about to do. I thought at length that he comprehended my design—but, whether this was the case or not, he shook his head despairingly, and refused to move from his station by the ring-bolt. It was impossible to reach him; the emergency admitted of no delay; and so, with a bitter struggle, I resigned him to his fate, fastened myself to the cask by means of the lashings which secured it to the counter, and precipitated myself with it into the sea, without another moment's hesitation.

"The result was precisely what I had hoped it might be. As it is myself who now tells you this tale—as you see that I *did* escape—and as you are already in possession of the mode in which this escape was effected, and must therefore anticipate all that I have farther to say—I will bring my story quickly to conclusion. It might have been an hour, or thereabout, after my quitting the smack, when, having descended to a vast distance beneath me, it made three or four wild gyrations in rapid succession, and bearing my loved brother in, plunged headlong and forever, into the chaos of foam below. The barrel to which I was attached sunk very little farther than half the distance between the bottom of the gulf and at the spot at which I leaped overboard, before a great change took place in the character of the whirlpool. The froth and the rainbow disappeared. The slope of the sides of the vast funnel became momently less and less steep. The gyrations of the whirl grew feeble and fluctuating—then ceased altogether—then finally reversed themselves with a gradually accelerating motion. And then the bottom of the gulf uprose—and its turgid aspect had in a great measure departed. The sky was clear, the winds had gone down, and the full moon was setting radiently in the west, when I found myself on the surface of the ocean, in full view of the shores of Lofoden, and above the spot where the pool of the Moskoe-strom *had been*. It was the hour of the slack—but the sea still heaved in mountainous waves from the effects of the hurricane. I was borne violently into the channel of the Strom, and in a few minutes was hurried down to the coast into the 'grounds' of the fishermen. A boat picked me up—exhausted from fatigue—and (now that the danger was removed) speechless from the memory of its horror. Those who drew me on board were my old mates and daily companions—but they knew me no more than they would have known a traveller from the spirit-land. My hair had been raven-black the day before, and now it is white as you see. They say too that the whole expression of my countenance had changed. I told them of my story—they did not believe it. I now tell it to *you*—and you will put no more faith in it than did the merry fishermen of Lofoden."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Post of 8th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.

TWENTY-FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steam ship Unicorn, we have received the gratifying intelligence of the arrival at Halifax of the steam packet Acadia, bringing the passengers and mails of the Caladonia, and the news, (which will gladden thousands of hearts,) that that vessel is safe in England.

The Acadia left Liverpool on the 19th of February, with English papers up to the day of her departure. From them we gather the following particulars in relation to the circumstances which prevented the Caladonia from making her regular trip. It appears that she left Liverpool on the 4th of February, with the mails and a large number of passengers. She had a fair wind, and "walked the water" admirably, for the first three days; and on the 7th, the wind chopped round, and blew very hard from the Westward. On the 8th, the storm increased; continued on the 9th, and raised to such a tremendous pitch on the 10th, that the fore starboard bulwarks and ice-houses were carried away, the fore cabin filled with water, the passengers washed out, the bedding saturated, and the rudder sprung. Part of the after bulwarks, and the iron rail on the taffrail were twisted off—the wheel house damaged, and the labbord paddle box partially stove in.

In this dilemma, the ship was navigated by her sails while an attempt was made to secure the rudder with chains and bolts. The storm raged with fearful violence on the 11th; and the captain and officers decided upon returning—the rudder being completely twisted and useless, and the sea running very high.

The Caledonia was telegraphed off Holyhead on the morning of Thursday, the 17th and about midnight she arrived at Livepool on the Mersey. The Acadia was got ready with the extraordinary despatch of a day and a half; and left Liverpool with the mail and passengers of the Caledonia, at three o'clock on Saturday the 19th.

The English parliament was opened on the 3d February, by the Queen, in person. Her speech contains nothing of interest.

On the 9th February, Sir Robert Peel introduced in the House of Commons, the government plan for the modification of the corn laws. It proposes a sliding scale of duties. The maximum duty to be 20s, when wheat is at 51s per quarter, and to diminish, like the present sliding scale, until the price reaches 73s. Under the existing system, the duty, when wheat is 51s per quarter, is 35s 8d. After a protracted discussion, an amendment offered by Sir John Russell was rejected by a majority of 123; and it was therefore certain that the Government plan would prevail.

The case of the Creole, was made a subject of remark on the 14th of February, in the House of Lords, by Lords Brougham, Aberdeen and Campbell, Chief Justice Denham and the Lord Chancellor. They concurred in denying the American claim, and in saying that the mutineers of the Creole can neither be surrendered nor tried where they are.

TRADE.—Contrary to the expectation generally entertained at the opening of the year, trade continues not only in a very depressed state, but it is even more so than during the worst period of last year.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING had occupied much of public attention from the splendor and solemnity of the ceremony. The infant prince was named *Albert Edward*, after his father and grandfather. The king of Prussia, who visited England for the express purpose of becoming one of sponsors, had been feted and feasted in all quarters, and had gained a great degree of popularity by his urbanity and easiness of access.

The Warspite, man-of-war, having on board Lord Ashburton, the special minister to this country, sailed from Yarmouth on the 19th of February.

The remnant of the Niger expedition had returned with the most disastrous accounts of its complete failure.

About half a million sterling, in silver, has been received at the Mint of the Canton ransom.

The excess of expenditure over income in Britain in the last year, was £2,101,369 2s 6d—the net income being £48,081,359 18s. 4d, and the expenditure £50,185,720 0s. 5d.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between England and Persia.

THE CONTINENT.

The Centinental news is of less than usual importance.

In Spain, popular commotions were frequent in the interior. Espartero's power remained unshaken.

Portugal is again in a disturbed state, and the French journals assert that a new insurrection may be expected in Spain, from a reunion between the Carlist and Christino parties.

The German papers mention that important reductions are about to take place in the Russian, as well as in the Austrian armies; and the 200,000 men, disbanded from the Austrian army, are to be employed as workmen on the great railways.

CHINA AND INDIA.

The overland mail has brought some very important and interesting news from India & China. Accounts from Bombay were to the 1st January, and from China to the 14th of November. A rebellion of Ghilzies in Cabul has been productive of serious loss to her majesty's forces, and, it is feared, is but the commencement of a new series of bloody wars in Affghanistan. Sir Alexander Burnes, his brother Lt. C. Burnes, and Lt. Broadfoot, of the European Regiment, were massacred, and another officer, Lt. Sturt, of the Engineers, cut down in the presence of Shah Soojah himself. The Burmese were, fortunately, perfectly quiet. Tharrawaddie was still at Rangoon, and apparently little disposed for war. The Chinese expedition had reoccupied Tinghae, the capital of the Chusan group of Islands, and Ningpo. The city of Chinhae had also been taken by storm. It was intended to proceed to Pekin, and meanwhile retain possession of these places. Amoy and Canton were peaceable, but it was apprehended that there would be some new difficulties with regard to the latter place, the British merchants being subjected to unfavorable conditions in the pursuits of their avocation.

Gen. Cass, our Minister at the Court of France, has published at Paris, a pamphlet entitled an examination of the question now in discussion between the American and British Governments concerning the right of search. The London Times has a long commentary upon it. It admits that it is temperately worded, but considers the publication as designed to prevent the French Ministers from signing the treaty for the right of reciprocal search.

The Thames Tunnel will be finally opened to the public about the second or third week in April, when a small toll will be affixed for passing from one side of the river to the other.

A reinforcement of 500 troops is about to embark for India without delay; and a similar augmentation of seamen and marines has been pronounced by Sir Wm. Parker to be necessary for the China expedition.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Pyrgos, in the Peleponnesus, on the 31st ult, it lasted 4 1-2 secouds, and was followed by several other shocks, less strong during the night.

Prince Adelbert of Prussia, nephew to the King, is preparing to set out for Buenos Ayres, where he is to marry the sister of the Emperor of the Brazils.

According to an official return made to the Board of Ordnance, the total loss sustained by the late fire at the Tower is estimated at £450,000.

Orders have been given for preparations to be instantly commenced for a grand review in Hyde Park, expected to be on a scale equally grand with that which took place before the Allied Sovereigns in 1814.

The celebrated diplomatist, M. Pozzo Di Borgo, so many years Russian ambassador in England, died in Paris on Tuesday last, at the advanced age of 77.

A treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded between France and Denmark.

The Archduke Frederick, of Austria, will, in the course of the spring, visit France and England, for the purpose of improving himself in nautical tactics.

The Second Chamber of Hanover has rejected a proposition having for its object to permit the marriage of Jews with Christians.

From an official report, it appears that the number of persons employed in Paisley, and of their dependants, is now 12,703—in Kilbarchand and Barrhead, 1432—total, 14,132.

A letter from St. Petersburg, states that the Emperor of Russia had resolved to allow several more Poles who took part in the revolution, to return home. Among them is Prince Oginski, who for several years past, has subsisted in France as a bookbinder.

Robert Smith, one of the tellers in the Glasgow Ship Bank, is in custody, charged with embezzlement to the tune of £10,500.

An English house of Trieste, largely engaged in the cotton trade, has, says the Presse, just failed for two millions of florins. A Liverpool house, and one of the first houses in Paris, are said to be amongst the principal creditors.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's of the total wreck of the John Lee of Glasgow, off the mouth of the Douro. It is supposed that she struck on the rocks, at Lavardouros, during the night of the 10th ult. Her Hull was washed ashore. The whole of the crew were lost, and none of the bodies have been seen at Oporoto, or at any place within three leagues of it.

A bill had passed Parliament to enable His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, [Victoria's three months' old baby] to grant leases of the Duchy of Cornwall.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the throne, was publicly admitted a member of the Christian Church, in St. George's Chapel Windsor, on Tuesday the 28th of January. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendor. The name given to the infant was Albert Edward.

On the 5th inst. a fine blooming girl, aged 14, daughter of Mr. Palmer, of the Crown Inn, Chard after running a short distance, complained of a pain in her side, fell down, and died shortly afterwards by the rupture of a blood vessel on the lungs, induced by the running and the pressure of *tightly laced stays*.

On the 17th February, owing to the return of the Caledonia the whole of the Halifax mail fleet—the Britannia, Columbia, Acadia, and Caledonia—were lying in Liverpool.

RIGHT OF SEARCH. The Paris Journals continue to discuss the right of search, under the milder name of "visitation," set up by Lords Palmerston and Aberdeen, in the case of American vessels trading on the coast of Africa. They unanimously espouse the side of the Americans, and contend that no such "visitation" can be established without the voluntary consent of the Washington Cabinet.

From the prevailing tone of the French papers, it is quite clear that, were we so mad as to go to war with the United States to enforce a right of search, France would be one of the very first powers to declare against us.—*English paper.*

ABYSINIA. Accounts received from Abyssinia announce that the British government had concluded treaties of commerce with the kings of that country, and had obtained permission to establish factories on the coast, on paying a duty of three per centum on their merchandise.

ALGIERS. The French Government publishes favorable accounts from Algiers, but as they speak of no decisive engagement, it is evident that Abd-el-Kader is holding himself in reserve until the opening of the spring permits active operations.

Miss Tree is positively married at last, as appears by the following extract from the Dublin Morning Register, received per Acadia and Unicorn:

"*Marriage of Mr. C. Kean and Miss Ellen Tree.* We understand that these accomplished performers were married at Anne's Church, in this city on Saturday morning.—They closed their engagement at Hawkins street on the same evening (shall we say appropriately?) with the comedy of the *Honey Moon.*"

GREAT BATTLE IN SOUTH AMERICA—THE PRESIDENT OF PERU KILLED.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce that information has been received in New York, via Panama and Jamaica, of a great and decisive battle recently fought by the Peruvians and Bolivians, in which the latter were victorious. The battle, it is said, lasted only thirty minutes, yet there were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners of the Peruvians, about 3000 men, out of an army of 4000; while the loss of the Bolivians, in killed and wounded, was only 150. The Bolivian force amounted to 7000 men. During the action, the President of Peru, General Gamarra, was shot. This, it is presumed, will put an end to the war, or be the signal for the restoration of Ex-President Santa Cruz to his former dignity. The Chilians may possibly interfere to prevent it, but if they do, there is an even chance that they will share the fate of Gamarra.—*Boston Post.*

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday March 8.

Mr. John L. Graham was nominated, to day, as Post Master for the city of New York, and will unquestionably be confirmed.

Judge Randall, who was nominated as Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was confirmed to-day, without opposition.

The Senate, to-day, after an animated and interesting debate, passed the *District Bank* bill to a third reading, by a strict party vote.

The bill extends for one year from the 1st of March last, the privilege heretofore allowed to the Banks of receiving and paying out the notes of non-specie Banks. The bill, as it passed, requires a full resumption as soon as the Banks of Maryland and Virginia shall resume.

A special message was received in the House, to-day, setting forth the condition of the Treasury,—the impossibility of meeting the demands upon it,—the pressing wants of the navy and army, &c. and suggests the necessity, as the Exchequer Bill will not pass, and as the Government will have no means of anticipating the revenues or postponing debts, of speedy provision by law for the extension and increase of the loan, or for the authority to issue Treasury Notes to the extent of the emergency.

After the reading of the Message and letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fillmore made some remarks, in which he expressed his decided opposition to relieving the Government by increased loans, or re-issues of Treasury Notes. The only plan, he thought, to relieve the Government, effectually, was to provide, at once, for a permanent and sufficient revenue.

Mr. Fillmore said the Committee on Ways and Means would before this have reported a plan for a permanent revenue, but they had been waiting for a project from the Secretary of the Treasury. He concurred with the Secretary that something should speedily be done to meet the demands of the Treasury. He moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McKeon moved to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the Act to Distribute the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the States.

The consideration of this whole subject was postponed until to-morrow morning.

A second communication was received from the President in regard to our international relations with Great Britain, and stated the fact, that an individual, (a Mr. Hogan,) had been arrested in New York, on the charge of aiding in burning the Caroline.

Mr. Barnard stated that this subject had been considered in the Committee of the Judiciary, and a bill had been reported and committed to the Committee of the Whole. There was no necessity to discuss it in Committee of the Whole and he would at an early day move to discharge the Committee and bring the bill before the House for immediate action thereon.

Mr. Pickens was opposed to this course. The subject was one deserving of consideration in Committee of the Whole. It concerned the criminal jurisdiction of every State in the Union.

The subject was not disposed of.

Mr. Gilmer from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to prohibit the use of newspapers and periodicals at the public expense.

Mr. Barnard gave notice that, to-morrow morning, he should press his motion for the re-arrangement of the seats in the House.

The House went into the Committee on the *General Appropriation Bill*. The question being on a proposition for printing and distributing the laws of the United States, much discussion followed between Mr. Wise, Mr. Mason, of Ohio, and Mr. G. Davis, relative to the subject of public printing—the best manner of executing it—the seperation of the Government from the public press, &c. Mr. Wise insisted that his plan of a Government Printing Establishment would save $80,000 a year.

No disposition was made of the clause.

The New York American gives an extract of the bill before Congress growing out of the case of Alexander McLeod, as follows:

Sec. 1. Allows the subject of a foreign country, arraigned before a State Court for any cause where the law of nations, or the sanction of his sovereign, can be pleaded in bar—on petition, and *before trial*, to remove the cause into the Circuit Court of the United States, where the same shall be tried, and if the plea be found valid, the party shall be discharged; if not, he shall be remanded for trial to the State Court, to be dealt with according to the nature of his offence,—appeal to lie, as in other cases from the Circuit, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 2. Points out the form in which the petition is to be made, and the process by which the case is to be evoked from the State to the United States Circuit Court.

Sec. 3. Provides for supplying the record and proceedings of the State Court, in case of refusal on the part of the clerk of said Court, to furnish copies thereof.

Sec. 4. Authorizes any justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or any district judge, to grant writs of *habeas corpus* to any one in custody for acts done or omitted in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, or any law or treaty thereof, or under the law of nations, or under the sanction of a foreignty.—On the hearing, the prisoner shall, if there be sufficient cause, be discharged—if not, remanded to custody, appeal as usual to be to the Circuit Court—and pending the appeal proceedings against the parties are prohibited in the State.

The Globe says:—

Congress, we hope, will not hasten now to provide by law to take the jurisdiction of crimes from the State courts. It is very important that the border States should have the power to punish murders committed within their limits, should they even be authorized by Sir ALLAN MCNAB.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1842.

Passed to be engrossed—resolve to correct a clerical error in the valuation of the town of Poland; bill amending 41st sect. of the 14th chap. Revised Statutes; resolve to correct a clercical error in the valuation of the town of Durham; resolve directing the manner in which the laws shall be printed and distributed; resolve dividing the valuation of the towns of Parkman and Wellington; resolve authorizing the County Commissioners of Aroostook County, to borrow money; resolve reducing the valuation of Dearborn plantation; resolve for the payment of accounts against the State.

Finally passed—resolve in favor of Daniel Williams; resolve in favor of the Ellsworth Light Infantry Company, came back from the House, that body insisting on its former vote, and proposing a conference. The Senate appointed as conferees on its part, Messrs. Bridgham and Ayer.

The resolve in favor of Hannah Simmons came up, on its passage to be engrossed.

This is a resolve to pay out of the State Treasury, to Mrs. Simmons and her orphan children, the sum of $12, being their portion of the surplus revenue. Mr. Frye stated that the reason for granting this allowance was, that this family resided on an island, on which there were no other inhabitants, when the census was taken; and they were in consequence omitted in the taking of the census. The resolve was then passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—bill relating to appeals from County Commissioners; incorporating Steuben Manufacturing Company; incorporating the Waterville and Winslow Manufacturing Company; incorporating Dresden Neck Bridge Company; bill relating to suits on sheriff's bonds; altering time of holding Supreme Judicial Courts in Somerset County; additional relating to school districts.

Passed to be engrossed—bill to prevent frauds at elections; resolve reducing valuation of the town of Shapleigh; do. township No. 1, 2d range, Bingham's purchase

Resolves relating to the State burying ground, and erection of monuments over the graves of Enoch Lincoln and Wm. Delesdernier, passed to be engrossed, yeas 18, nays 2.

MONDAY, March 14.

Resolves amending the constitution, relative to the time of holding the annual elections, came from the House, that body refusing the same a passage; the Senate receded from its former vote, and concurred the House.

Mr. Parris offered the following: Ordered, That the Rev. Mr. Judd, one of the chaplains of the Senate, having delivered sentiments that are repugnant to American feelings and libellous upon the patriots of the Revolution, has rendered himself wholly unworthy to officiate as chaplain of an American Senate, and that he cannot longer be permitted to act in that capacity in this room.

Mr. Parris gave his reasons for the order.

Mr. Lane opposed it.

Mr. Humphrey advocated the order.

Mr. Kavanagh proposed to amend, by striking out all after ordered, and inserting—

"That the Senate dispense with the further services of the Rev. Mr. Judd, as chaplain to this branch."

This amendment was adopted.

The order was then passed by the following vote: Yeas 25, Nays 3.

On motion of Mr. Parris, a message was sent to Mr. Judd informing him of this vote.

FRIDAY, March. 18.

On motion of Mr. Eastman,

Ordered, That Messrs. Eastman, Clough, and Frye, with such as the House may join, be a committee to wait on the Governor, and inform him that the two Houses having passed upon all the public business before them, are now ready to adjourn without day, and inquire if he has any further communication to make; which committee reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, and that the Governor was pleased to say that he would communicate with the two Houses, through the Secretary of State, the titles of the acts and resolves passed upon during the session, and further than that he had no communication to make.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon the table the titles of 92 acts and 107 resolves, being all that had been presented to the Governor for his approval during the session.

Mr Otis offered the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be returned to the Hon. Samuel H. Blake, their President, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner, with which he has presided over their deliberations, and discharged the responsible duties of his office, during the session; and that we avail ourselves of this occasion, to tender him our wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Otis rose and said—

Mr. Secretary—In presenting this Resolve for the acceptance of the Senate, I do not offer it as a mere customary form of respect to a presiding officer, but as a sincere personal tribute to the courteous and able manner in which the duties in presiding over our deliberations, have been performed. It is an honored custom that this tribute of respect should originate with one differing in political opinions from the officer, to whom it is tendered, as suggesting a motive for impartiality on the one hand and forbearance on the other; and its observance, if for no other reason, should not be omitted. But no such motive was required for impartiality in presiding over our deliberations, for the feelings of the presiding officer, manifested in his private intercourse, as well as in the public discharge of his duties, prompted him to the same course.

In tendering my thanks to the presiding officer, allow me to return my thanks to each individual member, for the urbanity and uniform kindness that have been manifested, in our public and private intercourse. The decorum of debate, has in no instance been violated; and though we have differed in opinion on many important subjects, that difference has not interrupted the harmony of our personal intercourse. I am sure you will pardon me for thus freely alluding to party politics at the close of the session, since in so few instances have we alluded to the subject, while engaged in the business of legislation. No stronger evidence could be given that a better feeling has prevailed amongst us, and is pervading the whole people. Heretofore, an allusion to party, and to differences of opinion in politics, was matter for irritation instead of the absence being a matter of con-

gratulation. I trust that day has past—and that the zeal for party that has too much mingled in public affairs will be exchanged for a zeal for *the good* of the country—that *public spirit* will take the place of *party spirit*, and that men will be regarded for their services to our common country, and for the diffusive good which they can extend to the whole people. If in our intercourse, and in the performance of our public duties we may have in any manner contributed to this result, we shall hereafter look back upon it as a bright spot in our lives.

In revising the labors of the session, in which many subjects of a public, private and local importance, have been considered and acted upon, I trust that the exertions of all have been dictated by a desire to promote the public welfare. The labors are now closed. In revising our intercourse together, no feeling will arise, so painful as now arises at parting. It will be a consoling reflection that in our last act, we can all harmoniously unite. It is with no ordinary sensibility that I now propose this last act for your consideration; and I do it with the full assurance of union in our action, as well as in our feelings.

The resolve was then passed unanimously.

The President then rose and said—

Senators: The resolve the Senate has just passed, I shall remember always with feelings of lively gratitude. I thank you for it, and thank you for it the more earnestly, because it embodies in form, the pervading sentiment of kindness and regard, with which the every act of Senators toward me, during the session, has been distinguished. I may believe it, therefore, however unmerited a sincere expression of the kindly feelings of the Senate toward me.

And it gives me pleasure to reflect, that while the courtesy to the chair has rendered its duties easy and pleasant, no incident has occurred at the board, calculated to mar the harmony of your deliberations, or that can give pain in its recollection. The heat of debate has in no instance warmed into a loss of self-respect, or the conflict of opinion disturbed the urbanity of members toward each other, but decorum, and dignity of personal bearing have at all times been observed. And further, it gives me high gratification to bear testimony to the signal ability and laborious industry with which you have devoted yourselves to the interests of the State, and of your respective constituencies. An unprecedented mass of business has received legislative action. The disposal of the very great amount of matters referred from the last Legislature—the apportionment of the House of Representatives—the Senatorial and Congressional apportionments—the revision of the State valuation of 1841—the general legislation, that is always being called for in a new and growing State, to conform its laws to the changing condition of its population—and more than all, perhaps, the great pressure of local and special business—business that the citizen has a constitutional right to be heard upon—and the neglect of which might have occasioned much individual wrong,—all constitute a monument to your industry, and furnish the highest evidence of your laborious care for the public weal.

But your duties are at an end. And now that the hour of our separation has arrived, I wish you, with all my heart, a safe return to the embraces of your families and the welcome of friends. Long may you be spared to them; and when late, your names shall be drawn from the fatal urn, may you pass through the dark hour of dissolution, buoyed up by the consolations of religion, and cheered by the consciousness of a well spent life.

My best wishes for your health, and prosperity attend you, always.

And the Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 12.

Resolve to correct a clerrical error in the valuation of the town of Albany, (which increased the same.) Mr. Otis, of St. George, moved its indefinite postponement. Mr. Foster opposed the motion. Mr. Dunn supported the motion. Mr. Hunt, of Albany, also supported the motion, and opposed the resolve.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Foster, Whitney, of Pittsfield, and Frye, of Bethel, the resolve was indefinitely postponed.

Resolve providing for the amendment to the Constitution, changing the time of the annual meeting of the Legislature, from the 1st Wednesday of January, to the 3d Wednesday of August, of each year, was read once, and this day at 12 o'clock assigned.

Passed to be enacted—bills, to incorporate the Dresden Neck Bridge Company; additional, relative to school districts; making more definite the limits of the town of St. George; changing the time of holding the S. J. Court in the County of Somerset; relative to appeals from County Commissioners; to incorporate the Steuben Manufacturing Company; to incorporate the Waterville and Winslow Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Dunn reported a bill to divide the State into districts, for the choice of members of Congress, which was laid on the table, and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, March 14.

Mr. Otis, of St. George, offered the following,

Whereas, The Rev. Sylvester Judd, one of the Chaplains of this House, in a lecture delivered by him at the Unitarian Church in Augusta, on Sabbath evening last, upon the subject of "a moral review of the revolution," evinced total disregard of the feelings of every American citizen, in an attack upon the venerated Washington and upon the patriots of the revolution, therefore

Ordered, That the Rev. Mr. Judd, be discharged as Chaplain of this House.

Subsequently, at the suggestion of Mr. McDonald, Mr. Otis modified his order by omitting the preamble, and as modified, the Order was, after some debate, adopted—yeas 127, nays 5.

And the Clerk was then directed to notify the Rev. Mr. Judd, of the passage of the above order.

Mr. Osgood from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read, referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be published in the State paper.

Passed to be enacted—Bills, to prevent frauds at elections; to change the names of certain persons; to incorporate the town of Centerville; to incorporate the Neguemkeag Dam and Lock Company; in addition to an act to incorporate Penobscot Boom Company Corporation; to divide the town of Clinton and incorporate the town of Sebasticook.

Finally passed—Resolves, in favor of Otis Harwood; in favor of Abner B. Thompson, et als.; in favor of Hezekiah Lombard; in favor of Daniel Brown; in aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; in aid of certain soldiers of Parkman; to correct an error in the number of polls in the town of Poland; in favor of the inhabitants of Township No. 2, Ranger 1; equalizing the valuations of Wellington and Parkman; to increase the valuation of Shapleigh; authorizing a loan of money by the County of Aroostook; relative to the bequest of Bryce McLellan; directing the manner in which the laws shall be printed and distributed; for the distribution of Digest of Patents; to correct the valuation of Durham; to reduce the valuation of Dearborn Plantation; to apportion the House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, March 18—5 o'clock A. M.

Order from the Senate for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the two Houses of the Legislature are now ready to adjourn, without day, unless he has some further business to communicate, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Osgood of Portland, Pierce of Houlton, Baker of Hollowell, Sherburne of Phillips and Morison of Livermore, were joined on the part of the House. Mr. Osgood, from this Committee, subsequently reported the Committee had waited upon the Governor, and he returned for answer that he would communicate to both Houses forthwith, through the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State then came in and announced that the Governor directed him to say that he had no further communication to make to the Legislature, and presented a list of the Acts and Resolves approved by the Governor, consisting of 92 Acts, and 107 Resolves.

Mr. Swan, of Gardiner, rose and said:—

Mr. Speaker,—The public business of this session of the Legislature, having been brought to a close, and the several members being about to separate, it is a season in which the mind is inclined to review the scenes that have passed, during the time we have been assembled. As a member of the minority of this house, I feel bound to express my hearty acknowledgement for the kind, gentlemanly and courteous treatment extended to the minority, by the majority members of this House. And sir, as I also know, that the minority of this House, are duly sensible that you have at all times, and on all occasions, respected their rights, in the House, it gives me much pleasure to offer the Clerk, for the consideration of this House, a parting resolve, which I have no doubt will be cordially and unanimously adopted. He then offered the following, which was read by the Clerk:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be given to CHARLES ANDREWS, for the honest, faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the important, difficult, and laborious duties of Speaker of this House.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Orono, the question on the passage of the Resolve was taken by rising—and the Resolve then passed by an unanimous vote.

The Speaker responded as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Precedent as well as inclination admonishes me that this vote of thanks—this kind expression of your approbation, should meet with a corresponding return.

The duties of the Chair, ever arduous, have been rendered more so by the enlargement of the memberships of the House; yet fatiguing labor, deep anxiety and enfeebled health, are more than compensated for by your vote of approval.

Being about to separate, the only record of our arduous, yet agreeable relations, will be memory's tablet—but this, I feel assured, will not be an uncertain page. Friendships here formed will preserve it from being obliterate by growing cares, or the dilapidations of time; and whatever may betide me, our associations as legislators will ever be gratefully remembered.

If I have succeeded in making your duties less onerous, and in forwarding the important purposes of the session, it has been but a meagre expression of my earnest desires; and to you gentlemen, in no unmeaning language—in language undefiled by self, and unfettered by political considerations, I award the just and merited encomium ever due to honest intentions and patriotic purposes—and this too without distinction of men or parties. It is true the session has been longer than inexperience predicted; but your journal is a monument to your untiring industry, while your countenances are indicative of care and fatigue.

Gentlemen, I could not have said less, the occasion forbids my saying more, save to wish you a happy return to home and friends.

Mr. Barker, of Hallowell, offered the following:

Ordered, That the thanks of this House, be presented to WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Clerk of this House, for the courteous, faithful and acceptable manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

And it was unanimously adopted—to which Mr. Johnson responded as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—As it has been my highest aim to perform the duties of my office faithfully, and acceptably to you all—so nothing could give me greater pleasure than this expression of your thanks.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Poland, the House adj.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

There is a beautiful propriety in the observance of customs instituted by our Pilgrim Fathers, independently of their object. It may be regarded as a respectful and affectionate tribute to their memory—and as tending to keep bright some of the interesting links that connect us with those remarkably endowed and noble men.

Our annual fast, however, involves additional and higher considerations When we reflect upon our manifold sins—how far we fall short of a faithful fulfilment of the duties and obligations resulting from our relation to God, and which the reception and enjoyment of His blessings impose upon us, we seem abundant cause for deep humility, sincere penitence and need of Divine forgiveness;—"*humiliation, fasting* and *prayer*," become a matter, not only of obivous propriety, but of moral necessity.

At the opening season of the year also, how forcibly are we reminded of our dependence: and of the indispensibleness of God's blessing to crown our various labors and enterprises with success.

Well may we, therefore, while humbly acknowledging past errors and seeking their forgiveness, unitedly present our supplications to the Throne of Grace for all needed future good.

In accordance therefore, with a long established and venerated custom, I have appointed, by the advice of the Executive Council, THURSDAY, the seventh day of April next, as a day for *Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer*. And the good people of this State are requested to assemble, on that day, in their respective places of public worship for the usual religious services of the occasion; and to abstain from all labor and recreation inconsistent therewith.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, at AUGUSTA, the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty-two; and in the sixty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

PHILIP C. JOHNSON, *Secretary of State.*

A PORTRAITURE OF THE MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.—The impartial manner in which the party which elected its candidate to the Presidency in 1840, filled Congress with a very bad set of men. Practices so dishonest and so reprehensible in various respects, bad, of course, a tendency to bring the worst members of the party uppermost. We are very certain that there has never been in Congress in any year since our republic was founded, a majority so unconscientious, having so little regard to principle, to the public welfare, and to moral distinctions generally. The agitation of the late campaign stirred up the dregs of the political deep, and they are still floating upon the surface.

Many of the Whigs themselves, regard, with extreme disgust, these representatives of their party in Congress. We quote from the Journal of Commerce of this morning, part of a letter written by a Washington correspondent of that paper, who has passed for a Whig, and who tells what the Whigs who come to Washington as lookers on, say of those who conduct the proceedings of their own party.—*New York Post.*

"What is the result of the proceedings of the boasted Whig Congress, after three month's session? This is the Congress that was elected to reform abuses; and they have not dared to look a single abuse in the face. As they were told today by Mr. Wise, they cannot grapple with the lion—but if they can get hold of a mouse, they will victimize him. Every one here knows that the outcry for the last two months, in favor of reform and retrenchment, is to end in nothing. The Whigs have always underrated the good sense of the American people. They have supposed—I mean the Whigs in Congress—that the people could be deceived by this pitiful show of reform.

"But leaving this, I wish to apprise you, that the dominant part in Congress have one more card to play—it is their last card. They venture every thing upon it. It is this—they will terminate the present session of Congress without providing the means for the support of the Government. This is true—mark my words—it is the intention. I predict that Mr. Tyler will promptly call them together again; and, perhaps, the *people* may interpose a word or two in the matter.

"If you would be here for a day or two, and walk in the rotunda, among the strangers from every part of the country, you would hear from them all—and most of them Whigs too—the deepest execrations against Congress. I have myself been startled at the manifestations of feeling that I have witnessed from the most respectable and responsible men. What is to be the end of it?—I tell these men that the 28th Congress, elected under a new apportionment, will come here with a more patriotic spirit. But they say, they will have no more Congresses—no more elections. It is not hazardous to predict, that one more Congress like this, will terminate the present form of this Government. This is not my opinion; but I state it as the universal opinion among all men of intelligence and independence with whom I have had the opportunity to exchange opinions."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 22, 1842.

Washingtonian Convention.

Agreeably to a previous call, the several Washingtonian Societies in the County of Oxford met by their Delegates at Norway on the 2d inst. for the purpose of forming a County Society, whereupon the Convention was called to order by James N. Hall, of Norway, and JAMES OSGOOD, of Fryeburg, was called to the Chair, and LEVI P. SAWYER, of Denmark, was chosen Secretary pro tem.

On motion, Messrs. R. K. Goodenow, of Paris, Elbridge Gerry, of Waterford, and Dominicus G. Tarbox were appointed a committee to receive and examine the credentials of Delegates and report thereon, which committee reported the following list as Delegates:—

Waterford—Elbridge Gerry, Levi Brown, Wm. Bingman, George Plummer, Charles Billings, Joseph C. Walker, Josiah Monroe.

E. Rumford—David Knapp, A. K. Knapp, E. C. Rolf, M. Farnum, H. H. Wheeler, Phillip Wheeler.

Fryeburg 3d—E. C. Farrington, J. Walker, N. R. Farrington.

N. Fryeburg—Dean Walker, Noyes Farrington.

Sumner—John Conant, Wm. Allen, Lot Hall.

E. B. Sumner—Levi Bryant, B. W. Briggs, Ervin Robinson.

N. Sumner—Luther Crocker.

N. Turner—A. Winship, J. M. Webb.

Denmark—Levi P. Sawyer, D. G. Tarbox, Nahum Witham.

Fryeburg 4th—B. R. Page, Caleb Hurdy, James Kelly.

So. Paris—Elisha Morse, S. Hersey, Oren Jones, Alvah Hersey, Octavius King, R. Cushman, B. White, Geo. King, Peter Durell.

Livermore & M.—L. C. Wright, E. Leavett.

Paris—Stephen Emery, S. Norris, R. K. Goodenow.

Andover—Wm. Gregg, Jr. James F. Abbott, Silvanus Leonard, Winthrop Newton.

E. Bethel—Jona. Blake, Phineas Frost, T. B. Ranard.

Woodstock—John R. Briggs, C. Whitman, T. C. Cushman, J. Perham, H. Whitman.

N. Hartford—Benj. Ellis.

Canton—S. C. Marston.

Bethel and Newry—Peter G. Smith.

Oxford—John J. Perry, Andrew J. Simmons, Robert Pike, Moses Downing, Leonard Brown.

Norway—Martin Stetson, T. O. Brown, Jr. E. F. Beals, S. Walton, James N. Hall.

Fryeburg—James Osgood, Wm. J. Lovett, Stephen H. Chase, Wm. R. Osgood.

Brownfield—George T. Smith, S. S. Hadley, B. W. Ricker.

W. Sumner—Alexander W. Ryerson.

Buckfield—R. Cole, Wm. B. Bennett, Addison Cole, Reuben Stubbs.

N. Paris—Almon Twitchell, Alanson Briggs, Robinson Purlin, Wm. Russ, John W. Demming.

W. Buckfield—America Farrar, Ethic Farrar, R. Mayhew, L. Swallow, A. Mayhew.

N. Norway—Ichabod Bartlett.

Greenwood—Amos Young.

On motion, *Resolved*, That it is expedient to form a County Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society.

On motion, Messrs. Stephen Emery, of Paris, James N. Hall, of Norway, Elbridge Gerry, of Waterford, Wm. Gregg, Jr. of Andover, and Geo. T. Smith, of Brownfield, were appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution for the Government of said Society—and subsequently said committee reported a Constitution which was adopted.

On motion, Messrs. David Knapp, of Rumford, Alexander W. Ryerson, of Sumner, and Nahum Witham of Denmark, were appointed a committee to receive sort and connt the votes for President, who, having attended to the duty assigned them, reported, that the Convention had made choice of JAMES OSGOOD, ESQ. of Fryeburg.

Mr. OSGOOD then rose, and in a few brief, but pertinent remarks, addressed the Convention.

On motion, Messrs. John J. Perry, of Oxford, John R. Briggs, of Woodstock, and Caleb Hurdy, of Fryeburg, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Vice President, who, having attended to the duty assigned them, reported, that the Convention had made choice of R. K. GOODENOW, ESQ. of Paris.

On motion, the committee appointed to receive the votes for President, were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Recording Secretary, who having attended to that duty, reported, that the Convention had made choice of ELBRIDGE GERRY, of Waterford.

On motion, the committee appointed to receive the votes for Vice President, were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Corresponding Secretary, who having attended to that duty, reported, that the Convention had made choice of HON. STEPHEN EMERY, of Paris.

On motion, the Convention adjourned one hour.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention made choice of E. F. BEAL, ESQ. of Norway, Treasurer.

The Convention made choice of Stephen H. Chase, of Fryeburg, Phineas Frost, of Bethel, and Zury Robinson, of Sumner, Esquires, a Prudential Committee.

On motion, Messrs. Stephen Emery, of Paris, S. H. Chase of Fryeburg, and R. K. Goodenow, of Paris, were appointed a Committee to draft a Pledge and having attended that duty, reported, and the same was accepted.

On motion of Col. Perry, of Oxford,

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of "Martha Washington Societies" in every town in the County, believing such associations would be efficient auxilliaries in advancing the glorious cause of temperance.

On motion of W. B. Bennett, Esq. of Buckfield,

Resolved, That in order to promote the cause of temperance, it is of the highest importance that the moderte drinker of intoxicating liquors, totally abstain.

On motion of Rev. B. B. Murrey, of Turner,

Resolved, That while we as *Washingtonians* think it important to maintain our Fraternity distinct from temperance societies of former times, we cheerfully recommend Union of effort, general operation, and the most fraternal feelings amongst all the friends of the great cause we have espoused.

Resolved, That we deprecate the introduction of party, religious and political opinions in our meetings, and every such attempt deserves a rebuke at the time.

Resolved, That the course now taking by the members of Congress and our own Legislature in relation to this, our common and glorious cause, is cheerings to our feelings, and we hail it with terms of the highest commendation.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, of Paris,

Resolved, That the Press is a powerful engine to influence and control public sentiment, and that we recommend to the different *W. T. A.* Societies in the County of Oxford to give liberal patronage to the *Washingtonian* Papers in this and other States.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Burr, of Portland,

Resolved, That having confidence in the talent and firm *Washingtonian* principles of Bro. B. B. Murrey, we recommend him to the especial notice of our brethren as a *Washingtonian* Lecturer.

On motion of Hon. Stephen Emery, of Paris,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Choir, who have added much to the interest of this meeting by their admirable performance of several exquisite pieces of sacred music.

On motion of Elbridge Gerry, of *Waterford*,

Resolved, That we deeply appreciate the generous, liberal and hospitable manifestations of the good people of Norway, and to them the thanks of this Convention be presented.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention and this Society be published in the "Oxford Democrat" and the several *Washingtonian* papers printed in this State.

I will only add, notwithstanding the day on which the Convention met was rather inauspicious, a large and respectable delegation from the several *Washingtonian* Societies in Oxford County were on the ground in season; and the unanimity and interest manifested on the occasion, gives evidence of the future success of the cause. ELBRIDGE GERRY, Sec'y.

March 10, 1842.

The Revised Statutes provide that Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, shall, in the month of April, annually, make a return of all marriages solemnized by them (certifying the names of the parties, their place of residence, and the date of their marriage,) to the Clerk of the town or plantation where such marriages have been solemnized.—Argus.

☞We are requested to state in addition to the above, that the Revised Statutes also provide that the Clerk of every town and plantation shall make return to the Clerk of the Judicial Courts for his County a transcript of all records of marriages made upon his books during the year for which he is Clerk.

FIRE. The house of Col. John Millett, of Norway, was burned to the ground on Friday night last with all its contents. The fire is supposed to have originated from the Stove pipe.—The amount of property burned we have not learned.

The length of the closing proceedings of the Legislature excludes much other matter prepared for our columns.

DIED.

In Poland, 22d inst. Jabez True, aged 71.

In Boston, Miss Pamelly L. daughter of Mr. Isaac Abbott, of Norway, Me., aged 16.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, SS:—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Andrew J. Symonds, in Oxford, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of April next, at ten of the clock A. M. all the right, title and interest which JOSHUA TAYLOR and GEORGE W. TAYLOR have to redeem about forty-two acres of land and buildings thereon situated in Oxford, aforesaid, by reason of John Welch's Deed to him dated May 8th, 1837, and mortgaged back by them to said Welch. About one hundred and fifty dollars is still due on the notes secured by said Mortgage.

JOHN F. POTTER, Dept. Sh'ff.

March 17, 1842. *3 46

Freedom.

THIS may certify that I this day give to my son JOSEPH F. MERRILL, the remainder of his time, to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts he may contract from this date.

JOSHUA MERRILL.

Witness:—JOHN LEE.

Oxford, March 18th, 1842. 3 46

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of **Solomon H. Milliken**, late of Denmark, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the first day of March, 1842, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us, at the office of Levi P. Sawyer, in Denmark, on the last Saturdays of July and August next from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

DOMINICUS G. TARBOX, } Com'rs.
SAM'L GIBSON, }

Dated at Denmark, March 18th, 1842. 3 46

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, ASA DANFORTH, of Norway, in the County of Oxford, Physician, on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1836, by his deed of that date, mortgaged to Nathaniel Bennett, of said Norway, Esq. certain premises at "Steep Falls," so called, in said Norway, consisting of one half of the Gun Factory and the land on which it sets together with the Water Power thereon, reference being had to said Deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 49, Page 376, for a particular description of said premises: And whereas, the said Danforth has failed to perform the conditions of said mortgage, I do claim a foreclosure of the same, for condition broken, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

NATHANIEL BENNETT.

Norway, March 17, 1842. *3 46

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Friday, the 20th day of May next, all the real Estate of the late John Warren, of Denmark, excepting my right of dower therein.

HANNAH WARREN, Adm'rx.

Denmark, March 14, 1842. *3 46

Caution.

WHEREAS, my wife, PERMELIA, has left my bed and board without justifiable cause, this public notice is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. EZEKIEL DAMMON.

Buckfield, Feb. 28th, 1842. *3 46

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL H. HOUGHTON on the the 7th day of September A. D. 1839, by his deed of Mortgage of that date, conveyed to me one undivided half of a tract of land situated in Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, and known by the description of Gore A, containing two hundred and ten acres, being in the west part of said Woodstock, together with the Mills and privileges thereon: which said Mortgage was given to me to secure the payment of a certain Note therein described, and for description of which, and the premises, reference to be had to the record thereof in the said Oxford Registry, Book 49, Page 515,—the condition of said mortgage having been broken I claim to foreclose the same. GILBERT TUELL.

Sumner, March 21, 1842. 3w46

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of April next, at the now dwelling house of Geo. G. Bragg, in Andover, in said County, at ten of the clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest which the late

INGALLS BRAGG,

deceased, has in and to the following described real Estate in said Andover, viz:—The homestead Farm, upland Lot No. three, first Range; Intervale Lot No. six adjoining lot known as the Bridgham Lot, on the road leading from Andover to Letter B; Lot No. nine, second Range; Lot No. four, second Range, and 7 1-2 common and undivided shares of land. Also, Pew numbered twenty-nine in the South Meeting House in said Andover. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. GEO. G. BRAGG, Adm'r.

Andover, March 9, 1842. 45

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on the premises in Livermore, in said County, on Saturday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. all the real estate of

ELIJAH WALKER,

late of said Livermere, deceased. Also, Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Beaureau, Clock, and wearing apparel. Said real estate is situated on the west side of Androscoggin River, opposite the Village at Livermore Falls, and consists of about fifty acres of land with a good orchard and buildings thereon, (at which will be the place of sale.) Terms made known at the time of sale.

ELIJAH WALKER, Administrator.

Mexico, March 2nd, 1842. 44

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

FRANCIS WHITE,

late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the residence of Esther White, in said Dixfield, on the last Tuesday of July next and third Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock on each of those days.

Dated this 1st day of March, A. D., 1842.

THOMAS J. COX, } Commissioners.
44 ABIJAH WHITE, }

Furniture Establishment.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and the adjacent towns that he has located himself at NORWAY VILLAGE, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture, such as

SOFAS, SECRETARIES, MAHOGANY CHAIRS, BUREAUS, TABLES OF ALL KINDS, BEDSTEADS, &c.

Having learned his trade in one of the best Shops in Portland he feels assured he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

Norway-Village, Feb. 9, 1842. 3m41

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have this day gone into partnership in trade, under the firm of

BRIGGS & BESSE,

and will keep constaly on hand, at the Store formerly occupied by J. R. Briggs, a general assortment of

ENGLISH, and WEST INDIA GOODS, and GROCERIES,

together with a good assortment of HARD WARE, which they will sell as low as any of their neighbors.

JOHN R. BRIGGS.
CALEB BESSE, Jr.

Woodstock, March 12, 1842. *45

Notice.

AT a legal meeting of the Proprietors of CANTON POINT BRIDGE, holden on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1842, the said proprietors voted their second assessment of Twenty-two Dollars on each share, and voted that the same be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said Corporation, or his successor in Office, on the tenth instant.

The said Proprietors are hereby notified and requested to pay the same accordingly.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND, Treasurer of said Corporation.

Canton, Feb. 5, 1843. 4w45

Notice.

THE firm of JESSE HOWE & SON having this day been dissolved, by mutual consent, the business will, hereafter, be carried on at the Old Stand by HENRY HOWE. All Goods, Stock in trade, Notes, Accounts, Demands and claims, of whatsoever nature, belonging to said firm have been assigned to him, to be by him collected for his use and benefit.

JESSE HOWE.
HENRY HOWE.

Paris March 9th, 1842. 45

Notice.

To all whom it may concern.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son Benjamin Stevens, his time, and he his at liberty to act and trade for himself; that I will not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting.

Attest; JOHN STEVENS.

DANIEL P. BENNETT.
EMMY BENNETT.

Bethel, February 8th, 1842. *45

Emancipation.

TO whom it may concern:—This certifies that I have this day relinquished to my son LARK D. MERRILL, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself; and I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

HUMPHREY MERRILL.

Witness:—JOB PRINCE.

Turner, February 21, 1842. *44

Emancipation.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son Benjamin Franklin Howe, a minor, his time, to trade and act for himself; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JESSE HOWE.

Attest,—HENRY HOWE.

Feb 3, 1842. 45

Early Spring Information.

TO any person or persons wishing for a pleasant situation for a House Lot and Garden near the Factory and Paper Mill, at South Paris, either Professional, Merchant, or Mechanic, can be accommodated, from one to five hundred, by applying to THOMAS CROCKER, ESQ Paris Hill, or

WILLIAM STOWELL.

South Paris, March, 14th, 1842. 45

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the *Canadas* is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

THE PILL is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Bilious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed*. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shackley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Hearsey; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayliss,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never dissappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulminary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respe't yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JOHN. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulminary Balsom,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam,*" *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulminary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. ep1y19

DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently act on Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at all times, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the* BLOOD-ROOT PILLS *in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Warriwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Dashel, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Clarke, Minot. 1y10

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

FRANCIS F. HAINES, Administrator on the estate of Stephen Emerson, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also the petition of Eunice Emerson, widow of said deceased, for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—it was

Ordered

That the said Haines and said Eunice give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to pul lished three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the 21st day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

LORING COPELAND, Administrator on the estate of Joseph Copeland, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, it was

Ordered,

That the said Loring Copeland give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

AMERICA BISBEE, surviving partner of Simeon Ryerson, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said America Bisbee give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

GEORGE FRENCH, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Daniel French, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate, it was

Ordered,

That the said George French give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, * 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of Barnum Jones, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; it was

Ordered,

That the said Prince give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tue day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HANNAH ABBOTT, Administratrix of the estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented her petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges, it was

Ordered,

That the said Hannah give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; * 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

CALEB SWANN, of Denmark, in said county, having presented his petition praying that Hannah Warren, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren, late of Denmark, aforesaid, deceased, may be empowered to make and execute a deed to him of certain premises situated in Brownfield, agreeably to the conditions of a Bond given by the said John Warren to said Petitioner before the decease of said John, and from executing which Deed the said John has been prevented by death, it was

Ordered,

That the said Swann give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

NATHANIEL O. RYERSON, Guardian of Moses Butterfield, Lunatic, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said Butterfield—

Ordered,

That the said Ryerson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2nd Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

A true Copy, * 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ARABELLA CARTER, Guardian of Samuel R. Carter a minor heir of Timothy J. Carter, late of said Paris, deceased, having presented her petition for license to sell certain real estate of said Ward situated in Bethel, in said county, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to said Ward, on interest, it was

Ordered,

That the said Arabella Carter give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

MOSES MERRILL, of Andover, in said county, having presented his petition, praying that the Administrator on the estate of Ingalls Bragg, late of said Andover, deceased, may be authorized to execute to him a conveyance of certain premises situated in said Andover, in pursuance of an agreement entered into between said Merrill and said deceased previous to the decease of said Ingalls Bragg, and from completing which contract to convey said premises to said Merrill the said Ingalls Bragg was prevented by death; it was

Ordered,

That the said Merrill give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CHARLES R. LOCKE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel B. Locke, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his petition to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars to enable him to pay the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, it was

Ordered,

That the said Charles give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. RMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two,—

ESTHER WHITE, Widow of Francis White, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented her petition for dower in the real estate of said deceased, it was

Ordered,

That the said Esther White give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

BRANCH LEAVITT, named Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Leavitt, late of Tuener, in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate—

Ordered,—

That the said Branch Leavitt give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

SULLIVAN ANDREWS, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Rhoda Gray, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered,

That the said Andrews give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator on the estate of William Towle, late of Albany, in the county of Carroll, in the State of New Hampshire, deceased, having presented his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, it was

Ordered,

That the Administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21 Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CALEB SWANN, of Denmark, in said county, having presented his petition praying that Hannah Warren, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren, late of Denmark, aforesaid, deceased, may be empowered to make and execute a deed to him of certain premises situated in Brownfield, agreeably to the conditions of a Bond given by the said John Warren to said Petitioner before the decease of said John, and from executing which Deed the said John has been prevented by death, it was

Ordered,

That the said Swann give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HEPSEY COOPER, Administratrix of the estate of Sullivan Cooper, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented her final account of her administration of the estate of the said deceased; it was

Ordered,

That the said Hepsey give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON, widow of Andrew Richardson, late of Greenwood, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased, it was

Ordered,

That the said Charlotte Richardson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 21 Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HARRIET D. WARD, widow of Jonathan H. Ward, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented her petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased, and also her petition for dower in the real estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Harriet give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the petition of JOSEPH LOVEJOY, Guardian of Emiline Wardwell, and others, minor heirs of Isaac Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell the interest of said minors in certain real estate situated in Albany, aforesaid, for the purpose of putting out and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest; it was

Ordered,

That the said Lovejoy give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

FRANCIS F. HAINES, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Moses Page, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; it was

Ordered,

That the said Haines give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

WILLIAM B. McWAIN, Guardian of Leavitt B. McWain and others, minor heirs of David McWain, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his Guardianship of the estate of said wards, it was

Ordered,

That the said William give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CYPRIAN STEVENS, named Execu or in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Simon S. Stevens, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Cyprian Stevens give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 2d Tuesday of April, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—*GEO. F. EMERY*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the Petition of Hiram Cole praying that the Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, may be authorized to sell and convey to him certain real estate situated in Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, in pursuance of a contract in writing signed by said deceased, and from completing which the said deceased was prevented by death, it was

Ordered,

That the said Hiram Cole give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

A true Copy; 44

Attest—*GEO. F. EMERY*, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

BENJAMIN RUSSELL,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JAMES WALKER.

March 1, 1842. *44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SIMEON FULLER,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSIAH DUDLEY,

Paris, March 1, 1842. 44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES BARKER,

late of Greenwood, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to *SAMUEL BARKER.*

March 1, 1842. *46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SOLOMON H. MILLIKEN,

late of Denmark in the county of Oxford, deceas'd, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to *LEVI P. SAWYER.*

January 18th, 1842. 44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN TILSON,

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to *CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.*

Hartford, March 1, 1842. 44

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of *disease*) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, a person mend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania.*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Dull, Hartford; John M. Desh n, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eSpirorep1y 18

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

NOUVELTY DE LAINES, ALPINES, SATEEN CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

FLORENCE BONNETS,

LATEST FALL PATTERN, AND FASHIONABLE STYLE OF TRIMMINGS,

FOR sale as low as they can be purchased in Portland, by C. J ORDWAY.

Norway Village, Nov. 22d, 1841. isept4w20

Dr. T. H. Brown, SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance,* and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months.*

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing Executed with neatness and despatch.

POPULAR TALE

From the New York New

BEATRICE

A TALE OF PA

PART FIRST—The

CHAPTER I—THE IMPR

"I stood in Venice, on the Brid
A palace and a prison on each h
C

Padua, in the early part of the six
the scene of our story. Italy, at that
ed period, was, to a considerable ext
spiritual dictation of the imbecile,
cessors of Leo X. to the chair of S
proportion as they felt that their en
minds had been shaken by the reform
of Wirtemberg, so did they exercise
yet remained to them with unscrupul
ing severity. To arrest the progres
of Luther and Zuinglius, which now
flashing over all Europe, causing thr
even the deep seated hierarchy of P
ble at its base, the dark ministry of t
let loose upon Italy, and her misera
crushed beneath a union of secular
despotism the most appalling which
degraded man.

But there was at this gloomy perio
ition, more dread in its domination t
the Roman Church—an inquisition th
power was as unlimited as the admi
power was terrible—a tribunal, ulti
ions and awful in its mystery—a
fallible men, who arrogated and assu
tives of God! Venice was, at this per
of the confederate states, and her ter
Ten" were the despots of Italy. Th
absolute, irresponsible, undoubted, al
it was the vote of those ten men wh
masters upon all the cities subject t
nice. The agent to whom was dele
was distinguished by the title of Pode
selected from the noblest of the Sign
ity, only the slave of the terrible Te

The Podesta of Padua, at the pe
speak, was Angelo Malipiero; and
her enslaved citizens was as deeply
universally abhorred.

It was midnight in Padua—the so
of Italy hung on high in the clear fir
pure beams sparkled along the ripple
On the banks of that quiet stream
embowered in vine leaves; and its
rich gardens, stretching down to t
were brilliantly lighted, as for a fete.
doors and windows of the edifice i
lamps and sound of music and mer
collonaded gallery, which ran alon
of the mansion, was thronged with ca
gaily attired, and variously entertain
gardens were two figures, half-conce
shadows of the trees and the tangle
gaged in conversation. One of thes
a young and very beautiful female,
of black velvet, closely adapted to a f
have served as a model to the statuary.
was intensely dark, floated in ringle
voluptuous shoulders—her eyes wer
ing, and of that deep azure so often m
her brows were delicately pencilled,
ion was a pure olive. Her compani
apparently fifty, though he seemed t
the energy and warmth of earlier y
was rather below the ordinary statu
knit, and indicative of much muscul
sombre brow and swarthy countenan
by traces of deep thought and despot
garb was that of the Venitian Sena
vet: a cap shaded by a profusion of
was upon his head, a diamond star s
breast, and a magnificent sword, s
broad crimson baldrich, was at his si

"Welcome, my Lord Duke! agai
very welcome to the villa of the Imp
the lady. "The humble actress is n
tertain the Podesta of Padua—the a
—the Envoy of Venice!"

"It pleases my pretty Beatrice to be